

Pinedale Anticline Project Area SEIS

Fact Sheet

Pinedale Anticline Drilling Project

The Pinedale Anticline Project Area (PAPA) encompasses 198,000 acres of mixed ownership, 80 percent federal, five percent state, 10 percent private, and five percent split estate. PAPA is located south of Pinedale, Wyo. and immediately north of the Jonah Field.

The BLM has received a proposal for long-term development of natural gas resources in the PAPA from Questar Exploration and Production (Questar), Shell Exploration and Production Company (Shell), and Ultra Resources Inc. (Ultra). The proponents propose to conduct year-round drilling and completions in Concentrated Development Areas within the PAPA.

Socioeconomic Analysis of the Pinedale Anticline Drilling Project

The Preferred Alternative for the PAPA Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) analyzes development of up to 4,399 wells.

Development and production in the PAPA is expected to take approximately 60 years (life of plan).

Actual percentage of land being developed in the PAPA is only six percent of the total area (12,272 Surface Disturbance out of 198,000 acres Surface Area).

The Preferred Alternative would allow development in five areas and permit year-round drilling.

Production of natural gas recovered could be up to 21 trillion cubic feet (TCF), enough to heat 12.5 million homes for a span of 20 years.

The royalties over the Life of Plan from the production of natural gas would generate approximately \$16 billion. \$8 billion would go to the State of Wyoming.

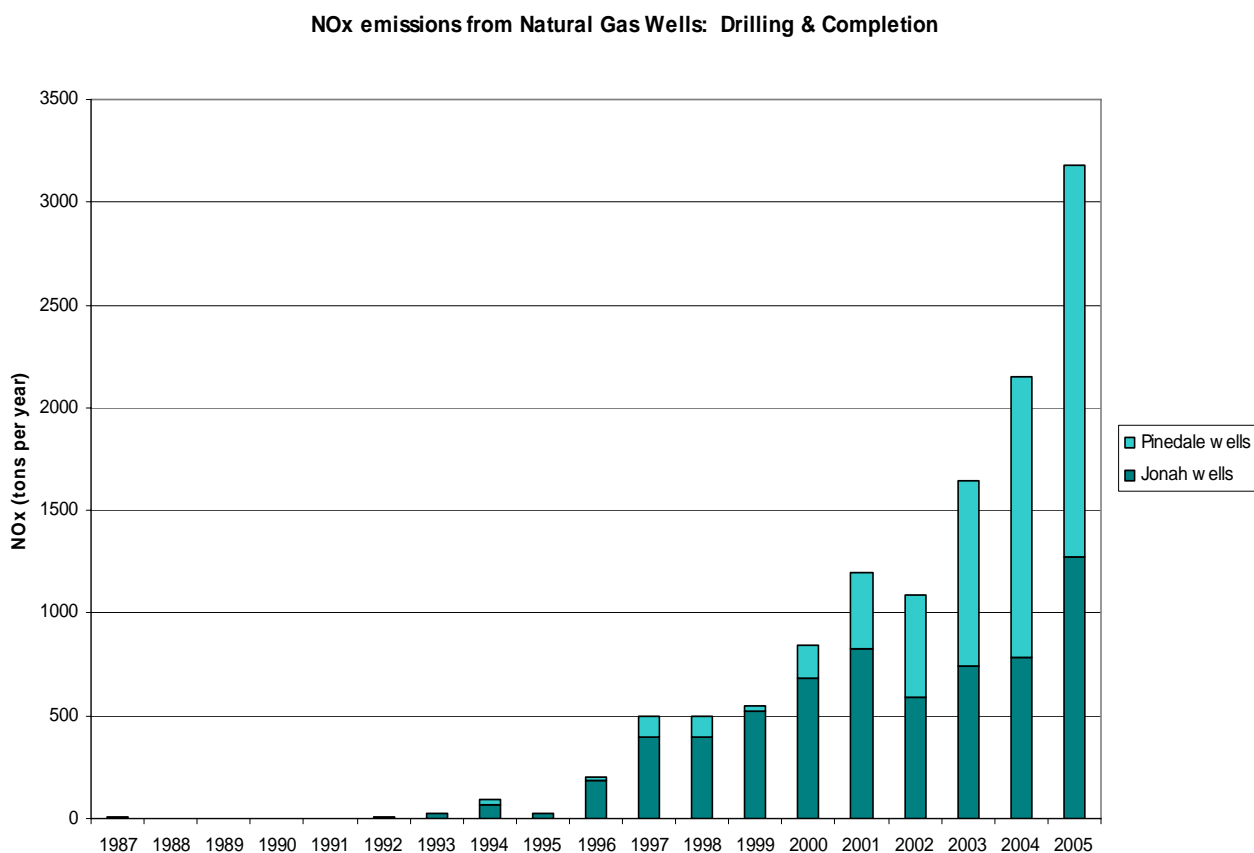
Impacts on Air Quality

The BLM has created a model that estimates potential impacts to air quality from proposed oil and gas activities in the Pinedale Anticline Project Area (PAPA). This model has been designed to overestimate potential impacts, thus erring on the side of caution. This conservative approach is typical of air quality modeling.

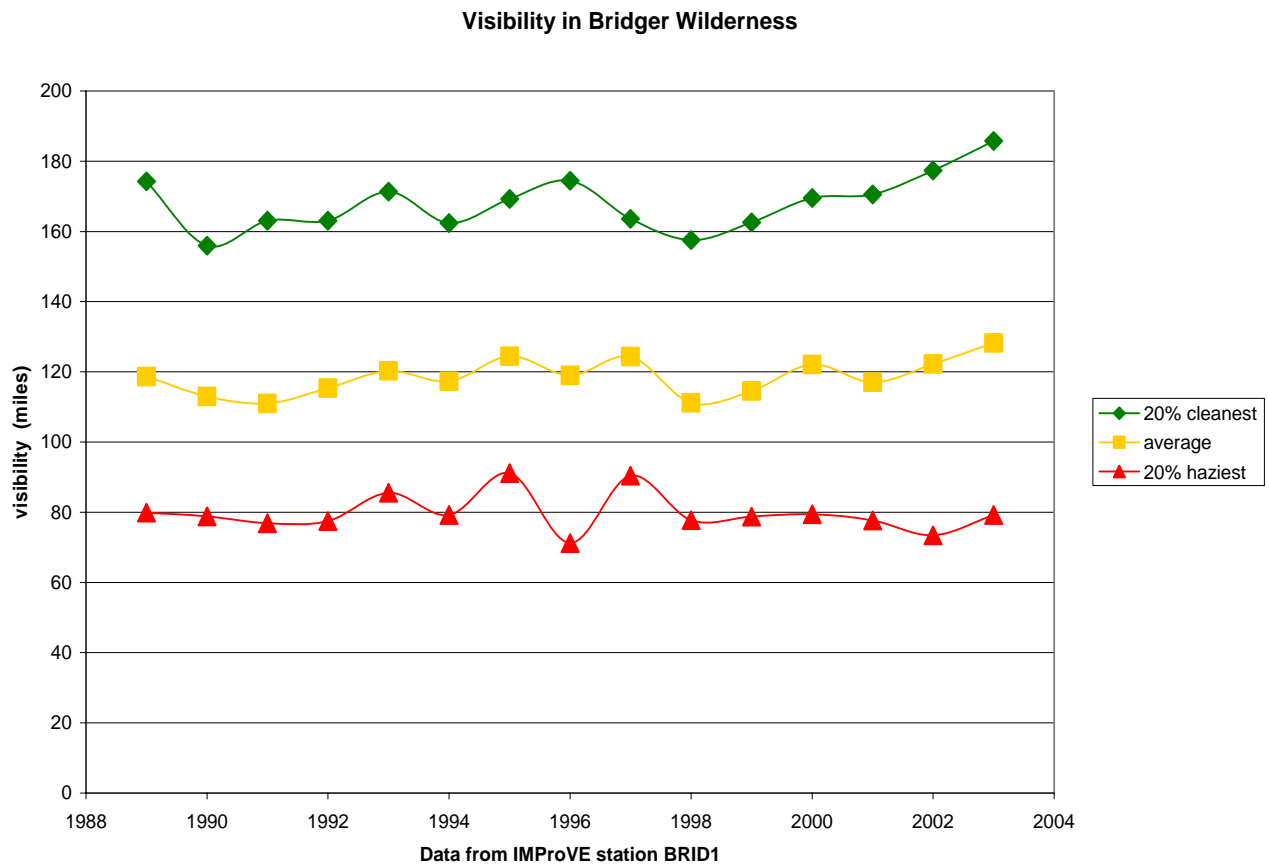
The model estimates potential concentrations of air pollutants. This information may be compared against Federal and Wyoming air quality standards.

The model indicates that concentrations of particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide will not exceed Federal and Wyoming air quality standards, and that potential health-related impacts from oil and gas activity in the PAPA will be within an acceptable range.

Visibility is the key concern for oil and gas activity in the PAPA. Visibility can be measured by the number of days the view is hazy or by the number of miles an observer can see. The model results indicate that visibility in Pinedale and the surrounding communities, as well as in the Bridger and Fitzpatrick Wilderness Areas, may be significantly impacted in the future. “Significant” in this context means there may be a noticeable change in visibility over several days per year.



- Over the past 15 years, there has been a significant increase in energy development in the Pinedale area.



- Despite the rapid increase in energy development in the Pinedale area, the average days of clean, average, and hazy days have been similar over the past 15 years.

Impacts on Wildlife

Data show a decline in the overall mule deer and sage-grouse populations. The decline can be attributed to various factors such as drought, predation, habitat alteration, and development activities.

Development may be among factors contributing to limited function for sage grouse lek, nesting, brood-rearing, and wintering habitats.

Habitat fragmentation, human activity, and noise tend to cause physiological stress to animals and may cause displacement of animals from preferred habitats. Animal fitness is reduced through stress, increased energy expenditure, and use of lower quality habitats.

Actions that will take place to help protect the wildlife in the Pinedale Anticline:

- Consolidated development areas to reduce habitat fragmentation

- Preferred Alternative would allow development year-round, but limit it to Consolidated Development Areas, leaving large portions of the area (north range) undisturbed for sage grouse, mule deer and other big game species, and prevent wildlife fragmentation.
- Directional drilling to consolidate surface disturbance, minimize fragmentation
- Operators will develop an area, reclaim, and move on to next area.
 - Development areas will develop for shorter periods of time over the 60-year life of plan. The areas will then be reclaimed faster for the use of wildlife, rather than developing the entire area over the entire 60 years and not allowing any wildlife use.
- Provide undisturbed areas to allow wildlife movement.
 - In the Preferred Action Alternative, BLM will work with Wyoming Game and Fish to develop wildlife movement areas in the PAPA to encourage normal wildlife living and migration habits.